EFFECTS OF MARRIAGES.

i. Where the marriages are registered under this Regulation, the incidents of such marriages as setforth herein shall begin to operate on all concerned forthwith.

ii. Where there are express provisions in this Regulation, no other law shall bind them with regard to such matters ; all such in any other law custom or usage that contradicts the provisions herein contained shall stand amended for the purpose.

iii. Properties and rights to properties belonging to the married parties prior to their marriage shall remain their separate property, unless voluntarily contracted otherwise by a registered instrument by the parties themselves.

iv. Properties and rights to properties acquired by either of the married parties during the continuance of their marriage shall be considered as their common property in respect of which they shall be deemed "tenants-in-common."

v. At dissolution a separation of such common property may be claimed and the respective shares of each in their earnings unless agreed to otherwise by the parties themselves, shall be determined by the Court on the basis of their contribution. Here compensation is set for the part a wife plays in building up the joint house hold and not cash alone brought by the husband.

vi. Protection provided for children under recognised conjugal union and in the absence of such,

as well as restrictions imposed on the parents' right of absolute "Will."

പുതുതായി ഒരു സംഗതിക്കൂടി ഇതിൽ ചേർക്കണം. Absence of marriage ൽ കുട്ടികൾക്കു ഒരു protection ആവശ്യമാണ്.

vii. Right to maintenance as established herein.

ABSENCE OF MARRIAGES.

6. i. Children of unmarried parents enjoy the same rights as Children born of marriages and of illegal connections as of valid ones.

ii. In order to protect the interests of children any woman has the right during pregnancy or soon after birth of a child to lodge a declaration before such officer as the Government prescribes stating the name and address and marks of identification if any of the child's father.

iii. The officer shall inform the person stated in the declaration as father about it ; if no repudiation is presented within a month, from the date of receiving such notification, the person mentioned shall be inscribed as the father of the child.

Within a year from the receipt of the notification, the person specified as the father may commence an action in court against the mother on the grounds of false statements, etc.

The mother also has the right within one year after the birth of the child, to sue in court for the establishment of paternity, etc.

iv. In case of no entry concerning parents with the Register of births for any Kshatriya child hereafter born, or incorrectness or incompleteness or illegibility therein, the persons concerned shall have to prove or disprove such parenthood in court when called upon to do so.

MR. REVATI NAL RAMA VARMA RAJA (*Edavagai*): ശിശു പ്രസവിച്ചു കഴിയുമ്പോൾ വേറെ ഒരാളിന്റെ ഛായ ആയാലോ?

MR. L. R. RAJA RAJA VARMA KOILTAMPURAN (*Changanachery* cum *Peermade*): ഛായ മാത്രമല്ലല്ലോ തെളിവിനു നോക്കുന്നത്. എല്ലാ മനുഷ്യരും Adam and Eve മുതൽ ഒരേ ഛായ ആയിരിക്കണമെന്നു ഒരു വ്യാഖ്യാനം കൊണ്ടുവന്നാൽ വിഷമമായിതീരും.

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